

WILSON BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

The Ex-Commissioner on the Stand and Answers Under Protest Questions Propounded.

FOR A REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Various Railroads are Cited to Appear Before the Commission to Show Cause Why Rates Should not be Reduced—Fertilizer Rates Cut One-Sixth—Also Cotton Rates—A Working Body in the Railroad Commission.

The Railroad Commission met last Thursday in session at the call of Chairman Caldwell.

The Commission continued the investigation of discriminations by railroads and express companies. Mr. S. O. Wilson was the first witness to be examined. Chairman Caldwell propounded the following question:

"Mr. Wilson, state whether or not, since the 1st day of January, 1898, you have used a pass over any railroad within the State?"

By your permission I would like to state, with due deference to the Commission and court, that owing to the litigation between yourself and myself, I shall answer this question, but not the protest.

"I want to assure you that it is not the purpose of the Court to use any of this testimony against you," said Chairman Caldwell.

If you will proceed me, it might be so, but I shall proceed to answer the question," replied Mr. Wilson.

As far as this court is concerned we shall not take any advantage of any answer given.

I would state, however, that as a newspaper publisher, publishing schedules, I get transportation in exchange for advertising in my paper, some of which I have had occasion to use, some I have not.

State then whether since the 1st day of January, 1898, you have used free transportation over the Southern Railway or any other line within the State because of the fact that you advertise for them?

Will you please designate the lines?

The only one I have received up to date is over the Southern. The Seaboard Air Line has not been received. I have not received through the local agent and he stated that it would be sent. I have only published two schedules, the Southern and the Seaboard Air Line.

State whether or not during 1897 or 1898 you have enjoyed a telegraphic rank?

I have not, or prior to that time, or at any time.

State whether during the time mentioned (1897 or 1898) the Southern Express Company dead-headed any articles of any kind for you or Mrs. Wilson?

There was a package dead-headed from Richmond, Va., to Raleigh from myself to Mrs. Wilson on Christmas eve or the Thursday before Christmas. The package, I suppose, would weigh four ounces, and a shipment of a box of about sixty pounds at the same time, freight on which was paid.

During the summer of 1897 did you enjoy any favors, you or Mrs. Wilson, from the Southern Express Company, at Round Knob or Raleigh?

Not to my knowledge. I have had no intimation of such. There was one shipment of watermelons that might be called a discrimination, but not dead-head. I went to the express office here and asked the rate of watermelons. They told me I bought the melons, 15 or 20 and shipped them. When I came back, they stated that they were mistaken in the rate; that it was higher than the rate given. I stated that I could not afford to pay that rate, and that I had already bought the melons. The clerk said: "Well, I will have to take them, but it will have to come out of me."

Was there any shipment dead-headed or for less than regular rates from the city of Asheville to Round Knob by yourself or your mother?

No, sir, there was not.

State, if at any time the Southern Railway transported a horse for you from Raleigh to Round Knob or from any other point in the State to Round Knob?

They shipped a pair of horses, wagon and carriage, but not a horse separate from any other.

At regular charges?

I suppose so. One fare for the round trip. There was a carload of furniture. I applied, when going to Round Knob to the Southern for rates upon that shipment of my furniture for the summer to Round Knob and return, and they gave me the rate of one fare for the round trip. That included everything shipped.

Commissioner Pearson: "What official of the Southern Railway did you make your application to Round Knob?"

"My recollection is that it was Mr. Munson, Division Freight Agent."

"You then got the shipment for half the regular rates?"

"I do not know that, sir; whether that is regular or not I do not know. I know that it is done for summer tourists. I suppose it is for any person wanting to move their household goods for the summer."

"I understand that there is something of the kind for passenger rates. I did not know it was for freight?"

"I would like to state that all these round trip rates are made by the roads themselves under the general terms of the law, and so far as my recollection goes, the Commission usually allowed that round trip rates were not discrimination."

"Was that the case with freight shipments?"

"I suppose so. That was my impression at the time."

Chairman Caldwell: "During any time last summer did you have a carload of fertilizer or something shipped to Round Knob?"

"No, sir, I had one ton of fertilizer sent."

"What rates were charged?"

"The freight was prepaid by the Fertilizer Company."

State whether or not the Pullman Palace Car Company carried you at reduced rates or free transportation?

I will say to the Commission in this connection that from the time I was elected Commissioner, passes were tendered me. I declined them until the first of April last, when the additional duties of the Board of Equalization were given, with a six hundred dollar appropriation to pay the expenses of the Board, with a thousand dollar clerk. The Commission has two thousand dollars allowed for expenses. In a consultation with Governor Russell, I asked him why we would not meet expenses. He said he would use a pass. He said he used one himself, and all his family including the guests at the Mansion. I never used a pass except at the earnest request of Governor Russell, in order to save a dollar. My total expenses charged to the State have been \$9.65, with ten cents due me yet.

I always opposed the free pass system, and when at the solicitation of Governor Russell, I said I would use one in order to save expenses. He said he did it, got express dead-head, etc., and at his earnest request I accepted passes from that time, against my judgment to save money.

Mr. Wilson then gave a list of passes furnished by the railroads. These are passes for 1897?

Yes, sir.

Will you furnish me with a list you have received for 1898. Have you one for this year from the Pullman Company?

No, sir, I have none from the Pullman Company for 1898. I do not ride on a pass as a Railroad Commissioner, but as the Hayseed publisher, but not as the editor of that paper. I have received one as Railroad Commissioner about the time the matter was before the Court, but that has not been used.

A letter received at the same time stated that, owing to the middle in which the Commission was, they did not know to whom the pass should be sent, stating also that a pass was sent to you gentlemen.

Mr. Wilson then asked in speaking of those tourist rates on household goods, do you know whether the railroads, since you have been a member of the Commission, have given you special rates where hotels were being opened as a summer resort?

I have been told by railroad men they did. That did not apply to my furniture. I understand that they gave me a special rate, but I do not know if it was not done in the case of my goods. I have been so informed by railroad men.

I have been informed that it had been done?

I understand it is done on all roads where a hotel is opened on their lines or stop for meals are made, but it was not done for the Round Knob hotel.

Free supplies?

Yes, sir. There was never done to my knowledge at Round Knob hotel. While I was there I did what I could to help my mother, and I think I am in a position to know something about what was done there."

Yes, sir. I would like to ask (if it is a pertinent question) whether or not this Commission considers the use of a pass for advertising schedules in a newspaper contrary to the act?

Chairman Caldwell: We have not considered the act yet. It is under advisement now, right on that point. There is some difference between the Commissioners as to that.

In regard to the illegality of using passes, I have taken a very close part in trying to get an anti-free pass bill passed, and a good part of the session was spent in trying to pass an anti-free pass bill. On February 1st I told Governor Butler that if the case was brought up, I should at least take the stand that they were under the act of Railroad Commission, not legal.

Mr. Wilson asked that his statement at the beginning be amended to read as follows: "I gave evidence in these matters under protest, as there is litigation over the office of Railroad Commissioners pending in the courts, and I am denying your rights to seats you now hold; and further, testimony I give might prejudice my case now in the courts."

At the afternoon session Governor Russell appeared before Board and asked to be sworn that he might make a statement touching Mr. Wilson's testimony during the morning. He said:

"I want to state to the Commission that I understand that Mr. S. O. Wilson has stated that he consulted with the Governor, as to taking passes from the railroads himself and other Commissioners, and that the Governor advised him to take the passes. This statement is true. He stated to me that the railroad men had taken a very close part in trying to get an anti-free pass bill passed, and that they were willing to do so in the future, and that by their taking passes the State would save about \$2,000, that is, that there was an appropriation of \$2,000 to pay the expenses of the Railroad Commission, and that these expenses were mostly in traveling over the railroads, and to accept passes the State saved the bulk of this expense. I told him that if the railroads were willing to bear this expense by granting passes, I saw no objection to their accepting them. That is all."

After this Mr. Wilson completed his testimony, and the Commission proceeded with its routine work.

After reading the report of Mr. Wilson's testimony Gov. Russell again came before the Commission and stated the following statement supplementing the one made an hour before:

"Since the above was testified to, I have read the evidence of ex-Commissioner Wilson, and I see that he says that he would not have taken passes except for my earnest request. I made no earnest request, but simply told him that I thought it was as well to save the State the money. Again, he says that I said that I was getting passes for guests at the Governor's Mansion. This is false. He did

hear me say that I could get passes any time for guests and for pretty much anything else that I wanted, and that if I could take all the railroads offered, it would probably be worth \$1,000 a year to me.

It will add that when I advised him to take passes and took them myself, it was not understood, nor indeed, contented by anybody, so far as I know, that our railroad law prohibited free passes.

Reduction of Passenger Rates. Notice was served on all roads of the State to show cause why the present passenger rates on them should not be reduced. This is to be done on the 25th, 26th and 27th.

It was on motion of Chairman Caldwell that this was ordered, the following resolution being introduced by him and voted for by the other Commissioners:

"Resolved, That notice be served upon the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, the Raleigh and Annapolis railroad, the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, and the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, from Monroe, N. C., to the South Carolina line, to show cause before the Railroad Commission, at its office in Raleigh, N. C., on the 25th day of January, 1898, why the fares for the transportation of passengers over said roads should not be reduced."

"Resolved, That notice be served upon the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, the Petersburg railroad, the Norfolk and Carolina railroad, the Wilson and Fayetteville railroad, the Tarboro branch, to show cause before the Railroad Commission, at its office in Raleigh, N. C., on the 26th day of January, 1898, why the fares for the transportation of passengers over said roads should not be reduced."

"Resolved, That notice be served upon the Western North Carolina railroad, the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad, the North Carolina railroad, the Piedmont railroad, the Atlantic and Charlotte Air Line, the Charlotte and Columbia railroad, the North Western North Carolina railroad, to show cause before the Railroad Commission, at its office in Raleigh, N. C., on the 27th day of January, 1898, why the fares for the transportation of passengers over said roads should not be reduced."

"In the hearing, if not concluded upon the day appointed, the same will be continued from day to day until disposed of."

"Notice of similar import will be served upon others at such time as the Commission may designate."

Rates of Fertilizer. Mr. Caldwell also introduced the following resolution reducing the rate on fertilizers, when shipped in carload lots, if it is loaded and unloaded by shipper and consignee, the railroad only having to transport the loaded car:

"Resolved, That on and after the 20th day of January, 1898, freight rates on fertilizers, when shipped in carload lots, and loaded and unloaded by shipper and consignee, be reduced sixteen and two-thirds per cent. upon all railroads within the State. This to apply only to carload lots."

Though this resolution was finally passed unanimously, there was some discussion of it before the vote was taken.

Dr. Abbott favored a 15 per cent. reduction, saying he was convinced that this would be reasonable and just, and that such a reduction would put fertilizers in class "O" of freights.

Mr. Pearson, on the other hand, thought 16 per cent. the proper reduction; that this was the rate in Georgia; that shipments were always made in carload lots, and the railroad had only to haul and not handle as in other freights. Besides this such a reduction would enable the fertilizer factories in the State to compete with foreign ones. A 16 per cent. reduction being just one-sixth, would be more easily calculated by the clerks and shippers.

The cotton rates recently established by the old Commission was partly broken into. This was done by restoring the old rate on the Western North Carolina and the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroads. The old rate is about 25 per cent. lower than the uniform rate. The people of Statesville, Morganton and other places or two other points asked its restoration.

The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed in North Carolina: Bayboro, Sheldon Sawyer; Middleburg, Brutus Young; Pantego, Major J. Whitley; Patterson, J. M. Sherrill; Spear, S. E. Braswell.

The Senate last week confirmed the nomination of E. C. Duncan to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the fourth district of North Carolina.

The Sparger Tobacco Company was incorporated at Mt. Airy last week with a capital of \$80,000. The incorporators are: W. S. Forbes and J. D. Patton, of Richmond, Va., who hold \$68,400 of the stock; C. B. Keese, of Martinsville, Va., \$15,000; L. D. Sparger, \$6,000; J. H. and S. W. Sparger, \$3,000 each.

Are You Going West? The Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific Ry's from Memphis run elegant reclining chair cars, also day coaches and Pullman tourist cars to Arkansas and Texas points without charge.

If you expect to make a trip to any of the Western States it will be to your interest to drop in on the Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific Ry's at Memphis, Tenn.

Traveling Passenger Agent, 103 Read House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Presidential Postmasters. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The President to-day appointed Joseph J. Martin postmaster at Tarboro, N. C.

A Mammoth Farm. Think of a farm containing 1,500,000 acres. Such an one is in Louisiana. It has thirty-six miles of railway and 300 miles of navigable streams, and \$50,000 of fencing. It is owned by northern men and steam plows are used. Cattle raising is the chief business.

Educate Your House With Cigarettes. Candy Cigarettes, pure cigarette flavor, 10c, 25c. If C. C. Co. fail, druggists refund money.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CUBA.

Cubans are Starving and Immediate Relief Needed—Hundreds Join the Insurgents.

A BOLD BRIBERY SCHEME.

Capitalists Hatch a Scheme to Secure Dominant Interest in Cuba by Bribery. General News Notes and War Reports.

The insurgents of Pinar del Rio have destroyed 100,000 tobacco plants, the property of the mayor of Artemisa.

In the district of Camaguey, province of Santa Clara, the insurgents have destroyed 500,000 tobacco plants and have burned about 4,000 tons of cane.

At Matanzas seventy-one persons died, of whom twenty-two were strikers and forty-nine civilians.

In Holguin, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, last year 1,268 persons died, many of them losing their lives through starvation.

Hundreds Join Insurgents. In Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo hundreds of men have joined the insurgents from the undisciplined town.

The insurgents are obliging all men to join them.

During the last ten days in various skirmishes the insurgents, according to the Spanish reports, lost 87 men killed, while the troops captured ten prisoners and 47 rifles. In addition, 57 insurgents surrendered.

In these skirmishes lost 23 privates killed, and had six officers and 68 privates wounded.

The insurgents have burned about 1,500 tons of cane on the plantation of Toledo, near Habana.

The Captain-General of Porto Rico resigned because he considered autonomy to be disastrous to Spanish interests.

One hundred and eighty-five persons who had been exiled to the Island of Pines and were supposed to be conspirators, have been released, but they are really men of bad character and "fanatics."

Immigrant Engagement. At the moment this dispatch is filed it is reported that important engagement has taken place between the Spaniards and the insurgents under General Rabi in the District of Manzanillo. It is further reported that the insurgents lost three hundred men killed, while the Spaniards are said to have lost one hundred and forty men killed or wounded. No further details have yet been received.

An account of the concentration of the insurgent forces a few leagues distant from Habana, General Valera left here with 800 troops, to engage the enemy.

As several chiefs of the Spanish army have been captured, the Spaniards are said to have lost one hundred and forty men killed or wounded. No further details have yet been received.

The Cuban are Still Starving. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The telegrams sent by the Central Committee for the relief of the starving Cubans to the governors of all the states and territories, asking for the appointment of a committee to collect money and supplies, have been responded to favorably by fourteen governors to-day.

They announced that active relief measures had begun or was about to be started. The governors of Virginia and Texas, among the Southern governors who announced to the people of their states, have been appealed to for help. Replies from others are expected at an early date.

A Syndicate's Conspiracy. MADRID, Jan. 13.—"Correspondencia de Espana" to-day prints a letter from a "Revolutionary Committee of the Spanish colony in New York" giving details of a conspiracy by a syndicate of American capitalists to secure a dominant interest in Cuba by a wholesale bribery.

The syndicate had the intention of the syndicate to distribute \$1,000,000 in bribes.

Fifty thousand he says, were offered certain statesmen the other day, and the support of a New York newspaper secured for \$100,000. Senators and Congressmen quoted at large figures. Among others approached is a certain Cuban General who was offered \$250,000.

Klondikers "Have Troubles of Their Own." The real difficulty in connection with prospecting at Klondike, is not so much the trouble of staking out good paying claims, as it is to get into the country at all, or to keep from starving to death, if you do get in. The mountain passes leading into British Columbia are so completely glutted with human traffic that the overflow at the foothills of hundreds of thousands of men, women, horses, and dogs, and the melting of the snow, and the provisions in the utmost possible degree, form a scene absolutely unique in the history of gold discoveries, a scene appalling in its combination of misery, pathos, of human ambition, and consequent suffering. From "Great Gold Discoveries," in Demorest's Family Magazine for January.

The folly and prejudice is frequently shown by people who prefer to suffer for years rather than try an advertised remedy. The millions who have no such notions, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood disease, and are cured. So much for common sense.

Educate Your House With Cigarettes. Candy Cigarettes, pure cigarette flavor, 10c, 25c. If C. C. Co. fail, druggists refund money.

THAT FACTIONAL FACTION.

Resolutions Passed by the Memphis Conference Faction.

THEY DECLINE CHAIRMAN BUTLER'S PROPOSITION.

They Do Not Agree to Abide by the Action of the National Committee—Do They Want Harmony?—They are Bringing Discredit on the Referendum.

The faction claiming to represent the Nashville conference have held their meeting in St. Louis. Up to the hour of going to press all we know about their doings is the Associated Press dispatches. Of course we don't know whether this is correct or not. It is as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13.—With but two exceptions the conference of Populists who came here yesterday from twenty different States at the call of the national organization committee appointed at the Nashville conference is made up of representatives of the middle-of-the-road wing of the party. These exceptions are George F. Washburn, of Boston, and Editor Parrish, of Joliet, Ill., both members of the national executive committee, of which Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, is chairman. Although they both profess fealty to the policy of non-violence, they are looked upon with suspicion by the out-and-out middle-of-the-road associates, and are being watched closely to see what their intentions in coming to the conference are.

Thus far Chairman Butler has failed in any way to recognize the organization committee. This action on the part of Chairman Butler, who was a strong advocate of fusion with the Democrats at the last election, will, so Chairman Park declares, compel the organization committee to take independent action as to the future policy of the party, irrespective of the national committee.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14.—The Organization Committee appointed by the Nashville Conference faction of the Peoples Party, met here yesterday for the purpose of discussing the platform and the action of the people of the United States, in part as follows:

THE ADDRESS. "The fusion movement consummated at St. Louis in July, 1896, and the inexcusable treatment of our candidate for vice-President in the election following, gave rise to such dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the Peoples Party as to threaten the absolute dismemberment of the only political organization in the United States, the Peoples Party, and the danger of the laboring and producing classes of the country."

"It has been the purpose always of the Committee to be courteous to the National Committee, and on such occasions to have been at all times to promote a harmonious co-operation with said Committee that factional differences might be obliterated, and our party prestige regained and our organization restored to its former splendid estate. This Committee feels confident of its ability to show that it is no fault of ours that the National Committee is not present as a body to-day, but it does not choose to waste valuable time in wrangling over questions of official etiquette. We avow it to be our sincere purpose, now as ever heretofore, to promote every honorable movement on the true Populist lines, and we deem the issue now at stake to be of such importance as to warrant free government too imminent to allow us to pause to consider personal grievances or affronts, or to permit wounded dignity, real or imaginary, to overshadow patriotic duty."

"Under present conditions our beloved organization is slowly but surely disintegrating and our comrades are clamoring for aggressive action."

Having in vain importuned those who assumed to be our superiors to permit us to aid them in the grand work of reorganizing the Peoples Party, that it may accomplish its glorious mission, we now appeal to the people, the source of all political power."

THEIR REFERENDUM PLAN. They propose to take a referendum vote of the voters of the party on the following questions:

"What date is your choice for holding a National Convention for the nomination of a presidential candidate, Monday, July 4, 1898; Friday, May 20, 1899, or Thursday, Feb. 22, 1900?"

A committee of five was appointed to take this referendum vote composed of J. J. Dixon, of Missouri; L. D. Reynolds, of Illinois; Harry Tracy, of Texas; Motinger, of Indiana; and McGreggor, of Georgia.

The address further requests that on the second Wednesday in June, 1898, a national committee of the Peoples Party be convened and carry out the instructions of the referendum vote.

A number of rules were adopted for the government of the National organization, among them a rule that the National Organization Committee shall submit to a vote of the Peoples party any proposition when petitioned to do so by not less than 10,000 members of the party.

On the adjournment of the Organization Committee of the Peoples party the members of the National Committee present met at the La Clede hotel and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the National Committee present, endorse the action taken by the Organization Committee and recommend that its provision be carried into effect, believing that such action will harmonize all differences in the party."

There were 74 members of the committee represented by members present or proxies and 1,000 who favored a joint meeting of the National Committee in the spring. Forty States were represented at this meeting.

In view of the correspondence that had passed between Chairman Butler and those representing this faction, the above action is strange and what they did not do is strange as to what they did do.—ED. CALIFORNIAN.

The New E. K. Commissioners Commended. Statesville, N. C.

The State Railroad Commission has started on its new business. Its decision to stop the free pass business and to refuse passes for itself commendable and well. Its action to make the railroads submit reports as to their earnings so that the Commission can reduce freight and passenger rates is a step in the right direction.

Freight and passenger rates are in many instances higher than in other countries. Freight rates are higher than in other countries. Freight rates are higher than in other countries.

The old commission proved itself thoroughly under the influence of the railroads, and the new commission can justify Governor Russell's action in suspending two of the old commission and appointing two new men by radical action in favor of the people.

Abuse From "Outside Club." Peoples Advocate, (N. C.)

Hon. Marion Butler is censured by the Middle-of-the-roads for not calling a Peoples party convention for the purpose of nominating a President and a Vice-President two years prior to the date of election.

Chairman Butler has never been requested by these people to call a meeting of the national committee to consider their crazy scheme. If soxy and a few others of his narrow minded associates had the good of the party at heart as has Chairman Butler and would devote one-quarter as much time in the interest of his party and the common people in general he would find less time for mutual admiration gatherings and this calling of conventions for the destruction of the grand young party he claims to adhere to. A suicide club would be a more appropriate name.

Tinker Farmers. There are 1,200,000 acres of abandoned farm lands in the New England States and a corporation has been formed for the purpose of buying or leasing these deserted farms, restocking them and colonizing the overworked cities.

The projectors claim that the plan is philanthropic and will be profitable, but the latter proposition is extremely improbable, that they will succeed in getting the land, originally sterile, have been utterly exhausted, and if they could not be profitably farmed by those who were familiar with the local conditions and the business, it is extremely improbable that they will yield rich harvests or even a bare support to the untrained efforts of the superstitious tinkers and tailors of the cities.

The experiment will be a dismal failure as to profits and when this is demonstrated the philanthropy will vanish. Philanthropy does not exist in the millionaire circles where this scheme was hatched unless it is a vision of profits in the background. They are always ready to save the people—for a percent, and as the millions are always full of idle money, they have concocted a scheme to sell both men and money to work. They know that they ought to do something for the relief of suffering humanity; they are aware that they must do something before the masses become desperate and see that plan a method of depicting the damnable congestion of the slums and scattering the discontented in separate and remote localities.

It is a plausible effort of capital to park its responsibilities and postpone the inevitable, but it will fail. The Sex Offspring. According to the Vienna correspondence of the United States, Dr. Schneck, professor at the University of Vienna, and president of the Embryological Institute, claims that after twenty years of experiments he has discovered the secret of the formation of the human ovum and men so as to fix the sex of their offspring. Dr. Schneck declines to reveal it until he has placed his discovery before the Academy of Sciences, but he says that he has already discovered the nature of the food consumed by the female.

Important Dates and Facts Concerning the New Year. The year 1898 will begin and end on Saturday. It will have six eclipses, of which only January 7th and December 27th will be visible to North America. The first of the year came to hand on due time. It was a partial eclipse of the moon. Lincoln's birthday will fall on Saturday, January 19th. Christmas eve Sunday. Labor Day will be September 5. Thanksgiving should be November 24. First Sunday in Lent, February 27. Palm Sunday, April 3. Easter Sunday, April 10. The Jewish year 5658 will begin at sunset of Friday, September 16. On July 4th the 123rd year of American independence will begin. The four seasons will begin on these days in 1898: Spring, March 20; summer, June 21; autumn, September 22; winter, December 22.

While waiting for some Democrat to explain the difference in the recent action of the committee in the office of Secretary of State the Winston Republican intimates that the whiskey bill may help to explain it as that office used to be a private barroom. What, thirty thousand dollars a year for whiskey for one office? Why John R. Smith's \$100 for penitentiary whiskey would not have lasted a day and a half at that rate!—Chatham Citizen.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight fitting hats, and by over-work and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.</

